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**THE MISSIONARIES OF HAWAII.**

Reply to Tirade of John Shearman  
of Brooklyn

W. R. CASTLE STATES FACTS.

Origin of Term "Missionary"—Natives  
No More Religious Than Brooklyn-  
ites—Methods of Dealing Out the  
Lands—Opposed by Traders, Etc.

The virulent attack of John Shearman upon the missionaries of Hawaii and indirectly the American Board has attracted such widespread attention, that those interested in the work and the truth of what has been done could not be expected to allow such a tirade to go unnoticed. Below is given the text of a letter sent East yesterday, written by William R. Castle whose knowledge of the true worth of the men Mr. Shearman attacks is unquestioned:

HONOLULU, March 19, 1895.  
TO THE PASTOR AND MEMBERS OF  
THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOK-  
LYN, NEW YORK.

DEAR FRIENDS: Observing in the New York Evening Post of the 27th of February, that Mr. Thomas G. Shearman had made certain statements regarding the American Missionaries in Hawaii, which I am sure from the gentleman's character are not made wilfully, but through an entire misapprehension of the facts, I crave your indulgence for a few moments in the interest of justice and truth.

During a residence of several years in Brooklyn, I was a member of the Puritan Church, yet I often heard Mr. Beecher, and learned to love and admire him as your people did. I was also impressed with the fact that Americans loved fair play and will not willingly condemn without hearing both sides. But there is a stronger reason why you should hear the truth, and that is because a great wrong has been done to a noble and self sacrificing body of men—the American Missionaries to the Sandwich Islands.

It is true that when the missionaries arrived in 1820, the Hawaiians were in a transition state. The chiefs especially who were intelligent to a degree not to be expected in a people so recently heathen, saw that their idol worship was largely foolish and they desired somehow to swing into line with the march of civilization. But it is a mistake to say they were ready for conversion in the sense that it is used in the churches and by Christ, or St. Paul. They were buried in the toils of a dark and fearful superstition and it was not until 1832 that any great and marked changes in the religious character of the people took place. For many years the entire nation remained in the darkest heathenism and subject to a most absolute despotism. The courtesy and kindness with which the missionaries were treated was remarkable, although they were subjected to privations and trials of which you have no conception.

They continuously refused presents of lands and other things and devoted themselves to their work with the same self-denying enthusiasm that brought them to this distant field. In 1837 a wave of what might be called religious enthusiasm swept over the nation, and thousands were baptised and received into the churches. But the missionaries of that date, while thanking God for this great mercy, were not blind to the fact that human nature is the same the world over, and, if darkened by gross heathenism, is even more difficult to change than in civilized countries, where one is surrounded by Bible influences. Their fears were justified by events that followed closely upon the great revival. And I may say in short, that the natives of Hawaii have not been and are not today any more religious than even civilized Brooklyn, with its churches, its strikes, its poverty, and fearful injustice which is at its very doors.

The missionaries earnestly sought the enlightened advance of this nation; they urged upon the king and chiefs repression of drunkenness, the recognition of the Sabbath, the establishment of courts of justice, the granting of equal rights, the giving of homesteads to the people, and it was owing to their influence that a civilized government was established and has been maintained in Hawaii. In these things they were bitterly opposed by the English, American and French traders, who came to this country for purposes of gain only, and it was from this opposition that arose the contemptuous phrase, "missionaries," which in a greater or less degree exists to the present day, and has been revived with great bitterness within the past two or three years for the purpose of injuring and heaping contempt upon those who desire good and enlightened government for Hawaii, irrespective of religious tendencies. Let me illustrate. A few years ago an American, who was speaking with great bitterness and contempt of the missionaries, was asked (not by a missionary or any connection) "Whom do you mean by missionaries?" After a moment's hesitation, the reply came, "Well, there is that W. L. Green." He was then Minister of Foreign Affairs, an English-

man, a man of the highest character and of much ability, but whose religious views were such that no church would have him.

In 1848 the policy urged by the American missionaries, some of whom had left the mission and gone into the service of the Government at the earnest request of the chiefs and king, regarding lands was at last put into effect. Up to that time the king had been the feudal lord. The chiefs held under him with somewhat uncertain tenure; the common people had nothing. They had no right which was respected by the king or chiefs. They belonged to the land and became retainers of such chiefs as from time to time inherited the property. After great opposition the chiefs yielded to the king and gave up the great bulk of their lands, who then retained certain lands as a royal domain for the support of the head of the Government, and then made over certain other lands to the chiefs, and the great remaining body was turned over to the Government to constitute "Government lands." A land commission was then created with orders to examine all claims and award fee simple titles, and especially to give lands in fee to such common people as could show that they or their ancestors had occupied certain parcels for a long period. The result of this was that before this commission to secure their titles, and over 11,000 awards were made to the common people by which they obtained their little homesteads and farms. These ranged from one-half acre to several acres in extent and aggregated 28,850 acres. At this time the American Board, on behalf of the mission, received awards for the sites of schools and churches, together with the homesteads of the missionaries and, in a few instances, additional tracts for pasturing their domestic animals. It must be borne in mind that at that date the lands of the country were of very small value and that in some instances a hundred acres could be bought at from ten to twenty dollars. In pursuance of this enlightened policy the Minister of Interior offered the public lands for sale and the common people bought immense tracts at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$5 an acre. At this time a very few missionaries bought lands in the immediate neighborhood of their residences, in no instances aggregating more than a few hundred acres in extent. They had families to support, and I suppose, with ordinary forethought, believed that something must be done for the future. Still, if the somewhat peculiar and extraneous ideas of some people in the United States, with regard to what missionaries ought to be, are correct, then this forethought must have been a sin! One of these worldly-minded and property-seeking missionaries about 1851 or 1852 induced a number of capitalists in Honolulu to join with him in establishing a sugar plantation to which he threw his own lands. His purpose and object, as shown by the records, was to furnish occupation, labor and remuneration to the people of his district who were cursed with idleness largely dependent on insufficient employment. But the people of the district prospered, their grass houses were pulled down, they bought more land and became property owners and built improved dwellings. It was many years—not, indeed, until after the Reciprocity Treaty became a fact—that this plantation paid anything at all, since which time it has paid, sometimes small sometimes large, dividends, and I am sorry that the truth compels me to admit that this self-same missionary stopped taking any pay from the American Board while he continued his missionary work, and at the same time gave large gifts, covering sometimes his entire income, for the establishment of schools, the building of churches and in gifts to the American Board. While I am tempted to be a little sarcastic, I am sure that of these facts and that the same are true with regard to one or two other missionaries, but more particularly in the case of a considerable number of sons of missionaries who have engaged in legitimate trade or agriculture or commerce, through whose generosity churches and schools have been built and are now maintained. Their gifts in many instances cover a large portion of their income. I wish that every fact in this regard could be reduced to writing and a contrast made, or comparison, with what is done by your wealthy manufacturers, merchants and railroad kings. But, unfortunately, these people don't seem to want these things made public; but I know whereof I speak, because I am treasurer or a trustee in many Hawaiian charitable organizations, and have received these large gifts generally with injunctions of secrecy.

Mr. Shearman is in error with regard to his figures and facts. In 1863, upon the visit of Dr. Anderson to the islands for the purpose of putting the Hawaiian churches upon a self-governing and independent basis, he was opposed almost unanimously by the missionaries who, while they admitted that the natives had almost universally acquired the rudiments of education—were quiet and law abiding in outward things, and generally had the manners and appearance of civilization—yet knew them well enough to know that they were not fit for self-government, and that carrying out Dr. Anderson's plan must have ruinous results. They were, however, overruled, and the result has far more than justified their fears. I am indeed inclined to think that making this people self governing in their churches and relieving them from the paternal government and mild despotism of the Kamehameha, which followed the death of Kamehameha V, has had much to do with the ruin of the Hawaiian Government. The missionaries and their families, who have been thoroughly acquainted with the Hawaiian people, have always maintained that the Hawaiian people are not yet fitted for a thorough democracy. This is true

today. If the natives will join with the intelligent and christianized foreign element, the islands can have an enlightened and civilized government. But the absurdity of saying that the missionaries' sons are responsible for the present state of affairs is shown by the fact that out of the several thousand people of white blood who control the government of this country, at present less than three hundred are the actual sons or grand-children of missionaries and of these, a majority are girls and infants! When the missionaries arrived there were probably 150,000 people here, who are now reduced to about 34,000 of aboriginal birth or descent. Had it not been for the missionaries probably the nation would have been wiped out long ago in fire and blood. They are doing what they can, today, to save and enlighten the remnant. Leprosy and other destructive diseases came with the contact of civilization with a heathen nation. History shows that several times missionaries were in danger of their lives because they had helped in the enactment of laws against the licentious intercourse of thousands of debased sailors with the native Hawaiian. Yet Mr. Shearman directly charges that the missionaries are responsible for these awful facts!

I have shown that the facts with regard to land are exactly opposite to what he asserts. I doubt his assertion that "the missionaries' sons and associates boast that they own four fifths of the property of the Islands." I have not heard this boast. They and others who are acquainted with the facts do state that four fifths and probably more of the property value in the Islands have been created and are now owned by Americans. Very few of these, however, are connected with the missionaries. To give exact figures one missionary and six missionaries' sons may be called wealthy from their property interests in these Islands. Their ownership in land is connected entirely with plantation interests, and probably would not exceed 10,000 acres of valuable agricultural land. Besides there is one missionary and seven missionaries' sons who are perhaps in fairly comfortable circumstances from business, but who do not own land or other property especially. Aside from them the great body of the surviving missionaries and the children or other descendants of missionaries are either very poor, in some instances enduring actual poverty, or they earn a bare livelihood from small salaries or independent business or professions. But if it is wealth to have character and sterling worth then I believe most of the missionaries' children are quite wealthy, for almost without exception their records are honorable.

With regard to the labor question are equally erroneous. Most of the labor laws were made, and Chinese and other foreigners were introduced into the country when the voice and control of the missionaries was nothing, or next to nothing. When sugar plantations were first established living was cheap and laborers were paid from six to eight dollars a month, but after the increasing number of plantations and the absolute insufficiency of labor induced the importation of foreign labor, wages rose from these figures to as high as eighteen to twenty dollars a month with many things, such as lodgings, medical attendance, schooling, a parcel of ground for cultivation, etc., thrown in.

The strictures with regard to Father Damien and "the one missionary's" statement with regard thereto, while susceptible of considerable explanation may well be passed by with the remark that this statement was made in answer to a private letter from the United States, was never intended for publication, and simply reflected current remark here, and in so far as it relates to the refusal of Congregational Christians to go to the leper settlement and live and work among that class of unfortunates, the stricture is not true.

With regard to Mr. Shearman's statements about some barbaric laws, I merely have to say that, as I am a lawyer, I ought to be acquainted with such statutes, but regret to say that I do not know of any that bear out his remarks.

I must ask your indulgence for this already too long letter. My object has been to have your great church and congregation made acquainted with the facts and that you may not, through misstatements, misjudge the labor and character of the very noble band of men and women who came and gave their life and energies to the elevation of this people, and whose work and lives are a vindication of the self-sacrificing wisdom and Christianity which sent them here. With regard to the present government—the Republic of Hawaii—its founders and supporters, their character, their doings, and what they have accomplished, I have nothing to say. I am content to leave all this to the final verdict of history. But the facts that I have alleged with regard to the missionaries are sustained by records. Mr. Shearman's strictures are not backed by record, and if he is the man and Christian I take him to be, he will look up his evidence like a lawyer, and then, like a Christian, stand again before the prayer meeting of Plymouth Church and admit that he has been misled by base misstatements. Craving your indulgence, and praying that this letter may receive a publicity equal to that of Mr. Shearman's statement,

I remain most sincerely yours,  
WILLIAM R. CASTLE.

Since writing the foregoing I have been looking over the Hawaiian Annual for 1895, and I find some historical statements which strikingly illustrate some facts I have endeavored to state, that I mark a number of passages and send the book along.

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**DOESN'T LIKE MR. THURSTON.**

Secretary Gresham Makes Grave  
Accusations

DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

Correspondence Said to Have Been Sent  
to President Dole—Our Minister's  
Apology—Gresham Severely Cen-  
sured—Now On the Way Home

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary of State Gresham has requested President Dole of Hawaii to recall Minister Thurston on the ground that he has become persona non grata. This request was forwarded to Honolulu about ten days before the adjournment of Congress. The grounds on which it was based were that Thurston had violated diplomatic etiquette by giving out news to certain newspapers and the press associations calculated to intensify and increase the feeling



LORRIN A. THURSTON

in this country favorable to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and had, moreover, made a speech at a banquet of the Board of Trade last winter in which he advocated annexation. These were, in the eyes of Gresham and Cleveland, heinous offenses, and there is much agitation in diplomatic and political circles. Grave, diplomatic and acute politicians are fluttering about like doves when the hawk is hovering over their heads. It is recalled that Cleveland, during his first administration, and when he was a candidate for re-election, requested the recall of Sackville West, British minister, for writing a letter to a supposed naturalized Englishman at Los Angeles advising him to vote the Democratic ticket, of which Cleveland was the head. In Grant's time Catecazky, Russian minister, was recalled by request for mixing himself up in doubtful public and private transactions. So there are precedents for this sort of thing, and precedents are the breath of life to the diplomatic soul.

THURSTON'S STRANGE ADMISSION.

Gossips were conferring with a rumor late this afternoon that the Spanish minister's recall will be demanded. His offense is alleged to be similar to Thurston's, in that he gave an interview to the newspapers a few days ago criticizing Secretary Gresham. A New York newspaper of February 13th contained a Washington dispatch stating that Minister Thurston has received official advice of the sentences passed upon alleged conspirators in the late insurrection, and names and other important data were given. Two days later Secretary Gresham sent for Minister Thurston. He took Thurston into his private room and in a white rage accused him of giving official information to the American newspapers before communicating it to the Department. Secretary Gresham says the Hawaiian minister admitted that his act had been undiplomatic. The entry of the occurrence on the State Department records states this fact, and it is important, as the records will form the official history of the occurrence. Minister Thurston today declined to say whether he had admitted that it was undiplomatic. It was a remarkable admission for him to make, if he did, under the spell of Secretary Gresham's sweatbox. Old diplomats say such an admission from a diplomat would forever disqualify him for future service in his chosen disgrace. The records of the State Department show that the Hawaiian Minister admitted that he had been guilty of an undiplomatic act, but declined to comply with Secretary Gresham's request to put the fact in writing.

INSIDE THE SECRETARY

Secretary Gresham is being as roundly censured here for his action in Thurston's case as he was praised for his recent vigorous dispatch to Spain. Above all he is censured for his secret method of doing it. It is an open secret that Gresham has hated Thurston ever since that gentleman got ahead of him in the diplomatic game between them when the Administration was bending all its energies



towards carrying out its policy, which had for its object the restoration of the ex-Queen. Gresham has never forgotten him, and has nursed his desire for revenge until he could find safe opportunity to wreak it. There never was any trouble about a pretext on which to base the request for Thurston's recall, but it was not safe to make it and have it become public when Congress was in session. So Gresham waited until within a few days of the expiration of Congress and then launched his bolt. He sent his request secretly to President Dole, secure in the knowledge that no news could return here until the Fifty-third Congress had expired.

No answer has yet been received from President Dole. It is expected to arrive by the next steamer, though it may be delayed until later. It is likely that while Dole will deny the sufficiency of Gresham's reasons, he will recall Thurston and send a new Minister. This will, it is thought, be Mr. Hatch, the new Premier of Dole's Government, and Thurston will succeed Hatch.

#### THURSTON SAYS NOTHING.

The Examiner correspondent called on Minister Thurston at the Hawaiian Legation tonight. He courteously, but positively refused to say anything on the subject. From his manner and from the fact that he would not deny it, it was judged he knew all about Gresham's action. From a



WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

source near the Minister it was learned that there had always been friction between Thurston and Gresham. So acute has this feeling become that Thurston for several weeks, in fact anterior to Gresham's letter to Dole, has not gone about the State Department, the business of the legation being transacted by Mr. Hastings, Secretary of Legation. There is no doubt of Thurston's knowledge of Gresham's letter, and that, in fact, he knew of it within a day or two at most of its sending.

A diplomat said to the Examiner correspondent that it is understood in these days when a foreign representative is declared persona non grata by the Government to which he is accredited, that this does not mean simply that he is unpleasant or distasteful to the head of the Government, but to the people who really compose the Government. Formerly the wishes or whim of the king controlled in these matters, but now when the people are sovereign, they are the ones to be considered. Thus, he argued that Thurston might be persona non grata to Gresham or President Cleveland, and yet be persona grata to the people of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—An intimate friend of Minister Thurston, now in Washington, says that Thurston has no official information as to the request for his recall, while at the same time he has no doubt that such a suggestion will be made to the Hawaiian Government. It is likely, however, that Thurston will continue to look after Hawaiian interests in an unofficial manner. Thurston's friends say that as a matter of fact that he never has been treated at the State Department as other ministers have been treated. It is intimated that Frank Hatch may be selected to succeed Thurston.

Minister Thurston has been very popular in Washington ever since he arrived here, a little more than two years ago, as one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of annexation between the United States and Hawaii. His popularity with the Harrison Administration, which at that time was upholding the cause of the Hawaiian Republic, seemed, however, to have rendered Mr. Thurston distasteful to the Cleveland Administration, and especially to the Secretary of State. Nothing that he did was satisfactory, and he was snubbed and ignored on all possible occasions.

This ill feeling was carried to the extent of denying him certain social courtesies due his position, but the Minister never complained, but found comfort in the reflection that the tents of the American people were friendly to him and his Government, and bitterly opposed to and ashamed of the perfidious policy and actions of the Secretary of State.

It is recalled now that Thurston has not been at the Department in person recently, although Mr. Hastings, his secretary, has been a frequent visitor, though on no diplomatic errands so far as can be ascertained.

One of the most notable cases of the recall of a foreign Minister demanded by the United States Government was that of Mr. Catacazy, Russian Minister at Washington during President Grant's first administration. The circumstances in this case are fully set forth in Wharton's Digest. In the correspondence that passed between Secretary Fish and American Minister Catcazy it is held that "an official or authorized statement that a Minister has made himself unacceptable or even that he has ceased to be persona grata to the United States, to which he is accredited, is sufficient to invoke the defence of a friendly power and the observance of the courtesy and practice regulating the diplomatic intercourse of the powers of Christendom for the recall of the objectionable Minister."

Secretary Gresham has not directly or otherwise let it be known to Mr. Thurston that he is persona non grata, and that the appointment of his successor is desired.

The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphed the following

Not only will Minister Thurston sever his official relations with the Administration, but he may be compelled to leave the United States. I am reliably informed that Secretary Gresham has been seriously considering the advisability of demanding Mr. Thurston's deportation should he try to remain here after his official relations are closed, and persist in his antagonism to the Administration.

Mr. Thurston is, and has been for a long time, personally as well as officially obnoxious to the Administration authorities. It was scarcely believed, however, when the rumor was first circulated that in addition to demanding his recall, Secretary Gresham would insist upon his leaving this country, but there are good reasons for believing now that Mr. Gresham contemplates such a course.

I am told that the State Department officials have been looking into the question of the right of the United States to direct the deportation of an obnoxious alien, and they have come to the conclusion that there is no legal obstacle in the way.

The expressed intention of Minister Thurston to remain in the United States after he had served his diplomatic relations for the purpose of furthering the annexation cause is thought to be the particular reason which caused the Secretary of State at this time to consider the propriety of ordering him to leave the United States.

New York, March 19.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says. The official demand for Minister Thurston's recall was made to the Dole Government through Minister Willis. It was telegraphed to the State Department's agent in San Francisco and forwarded by steamer on February 21st.

The instructions to Minister Willis are extremely positive in tone. They direct him to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii that Mr. Thurston has given copies of official correspondence to the press before they were furnished to the State Department.

Minister Thurston gave as excuse for his action that all matter concerning Hawaiian affairs was interesting to the citizens of the United States. On Secretary Gresham's representations that it was irregular and undiplomatic for a foreign representative to communicate official information to the press before giving such information to the Department, the Minister acknowledged that his proceeding was not diplomatic and he verbally apologized. This was not sufficient for Secretary Gresham. He requested Mr. Thurston to make an apology in writing. Mr. Thurston refused.

Secretary Gresham then formulated and sent instructions to Minister Willis. At the same time the Secretary told Mr. Thurston that in his future relations with the Department he desired that all communications should be put in writing. It can be authoritatively stated that this is almost the text of the instructions sent by Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis, notwithstanding the refusal of either the Secretary or Minister Thurston to discuss the subject tonight.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The Tribune's special from Washington says: "Minister Thurston was given the credit by the Administration of supplying the information which put the President in the position of having attempted to deceive Congress as to the cable situation. The result was natural, but was galling to the President, particularly as the Senate absolutely ignored his recommendation so far as action is concerned. Instead a rider was tacked on to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill providing for a cable to Hawaii, to be built and owned by the United States, and appropriating \$500,000 to begin the work. The amendment passed the Senate triumphantly, but it failed in the House."

Both the President and Secretary Gresham were exceedingly angry over the cable incident. On February 13th the date of publication of the interview with Thurston to which exception has been taken, the Diplomatic and Consular bill was still in conference and the Senate seemed determined to snub the President. Then it was that the interview between Secretary Gresham and Minister Thurston took place. The publication of the diplomatic correspondence was a convenient pretext, but the cable amendment was voted into the appropriation bill and the consequent direct interference with Gresham's department was the real casus belli and both parties to the stormy interview so understood it.

Mr. Thurston, it is said, does not know who will be his successor, but it is intimated that Frank Hatch may be selected, and he will represent the ideas and views that have been prominent during the mission of Mr. Thurston.

Mr. Hatch is said to be unusually well qualified for the position.

As to the outcome regarding Thurston there is much doubt, for it all rests with the Hawaiian Government and depends upon whether that Government takes the ground that its Minister has been attacked because of personal reasons, or whether it may regard the demand for his recall as the result of the faithful execution of official charges confided to his care.

Of course, the Minister will go in either case, but if the Hawaiian Government takes the latter view it will simply omit to credit another person to succeed him, and in this case Mr. Willis, our Minister to Hawaii, will be obliged to take a leave of absence, just as Mr. Porter, Minister to Italy, did, when Baron Fava was recalled as the result of the killing of his fellow-countrymen in New Orleans four years ago.

"We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon. No one afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without praising it. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relieves the lungs, makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised. For sale by all medical dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents.

You can buy the latest dates of this paper at Hilo of J. A. Martin.

## LI HUNG CHANG SHOT IN FACE.

Attempt Upon Peace Envoy's Life by a Japanese

BULLET INFLECTED LEFT CHEEK.

Japan Official Express Regret—Would be Murderer is a Student—Viceroy Objects to Extraction of the Bullet. The Emperor Issues a Decree, Etc.

SHIMONOSEKI, March 24.—As Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, was returning to his lodgings in this place today, after having attended a conference with Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu, the Japanese plenipotentiaries, a young Japanese fired a pistol at him. The bullet sped straight, but most fortunately did no more harm than to inflict a wound in Li Hung Chang's face. At the time of sending this dispatch it is impossible to learn whether or not the wound is serious.

The attempt to assassinate the representative of the Emperor of China caused the most intense excitement, and on every side there were expressions of deep regret. The would be murderer was arrested. It is believed that he was prompted to the crime by misguided patriotism.

YOKOHAMA, March 24.—The news of the attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang created much excitement here. The Emperor and Em-

peror of Li Hung Chang but his condition is favorable. He has no fever, and is suffering but little. His assailant is described as a political bravo who came from the crowd when the Viceroy's palanquin was passing and fired at the Chinese statesman. The bullet entered the Viceroy's left cheek. The affair has caused the greatest indignation here.

Tokio, March 25.—The Emperor of Japan has issued a decree denouncing the assassin who shot Li Hung Chang in the face at Shimonoseki yesterday, and sympathizing with the Chinese peace envoy. The two court physicians ordered to attend the Viceroy report that the injury is slight. The fellow who fired the pistol, Koyama Tokunosuki, is a fanatic.

#### ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM.

Demand Upon Nicaragua for a Cash Indemnity.

MANAGUA, (Nicaragua), March 18.—The British Government, through its Minister here, has submitted an ultimatum to Nicaragua. It demands a cash indemnity of \$15,000 to pay for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, British Consular Agent, during the troubles of last year, and also for the appointment of a commission to investigate the damages sustained by the persons and property of British subjects who were expelled from the Mosquito reservation about the same time.

By the terms of the ultimatum Great Britain is to name one of the commissioners and Nicaragua another, and these two are to choose a third, who shall not be a citizen of the United States.

It was also made known that a British warship is now on her way to Nicaragua to enforce these demands, which must be complied with within seven weeks from the 25th of February last, the date of the ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is impossible to learn positively whether the State Department has been advised officially of the severe demands made upon Nicaragua by Great Britain, but from the fact that General Barrios, who was appointed by Nicaragua to endeavor to settle the diffi-



LI HUNG CHANG.

press will send a messenger to Shimonoseki to express to the distinguished statesman their regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

The assassin's antecedents are unknown. It is believed that the wound is not serious. Prime Minister Ito has telegraphed to Hiroshima asking that Dr. Sato, the Imperial physician, be sent to attend the Chinese commissioner. Every precaution has been taken by the police and military to prevent any trouble. The Government profoundly regrets the affair.

LONDON, March 24.—A dispatch from Shimonoseki states that the name of the would be assassin is Koyama. He is 21 years of age. Count Ito, President of the Japanese Council of Ministers, and one of the peace commissioners, has visited Li Hung Chang and expressed to him his sympathy and regret.

LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch to the Westminster Gazette says that the Japanese Parliament has passed a resolution deploring the attempt to assassinate Chang.

A Shimonoseki dispatch says that Chang will refuse to cede any territory to Japan, but will offer a greatly increased sum of money instead. It is believed, the dispatch says, that peace negotiations will not be successful, there evidently being some secret force behind China.

LONDON, March 26.—The Times has this dispatch from Kobe: Li Hung Chang is making good progress toward recovery from the effects of the bullet wound in his face inflicted yesterday by Koyama Kokunosuki. The wound has developed no dangerous symptoms. The would-be assassin is reported to be a lunatic. He has a criminal record and has served a term of imprisonment.

A Yokohama dispatch says: Li Hung Chang objects to the extraction of the bullet, which lies a centimeter under his left eye. The wound is three centimeters deep. The Empress of Japan has sent two nurses to attend him. Letters and telegrams expressing regret and sympathy are pouring in from all directions.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Herald has the following from Shanghai: Dispatches received here state that all circles in Japan deplore the attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang as an outrage upon a guest, especially under the circumstances of the Viceroy of Pechili's visit. The Emperor immediately on hearing the news dispatched Colonel Valakura, his military chamberlain, to convey his condolences to the victim of the fanatic's shot. Surgeon-General Ishiguro and Dr. Satou were also sent by his majesty to attend upon the wounded envoy. In justice to the Japanese it must be remembered that no human foresight could provide a sufficient guard against the act of a desperado.

YOKOHAMA, March 25.—The bullet has not been extracted from the face

culty, has recently paid several visits to the State Department in company with Dr. Gusman, the resident Nicaraguan Minister. It is assumed that our own Government is fully posted in regard to the matter.

It cannot be denied that this new incident, taken in connection with the hostile attitude of Great Britain toward Venezuela, promises to lead to trouble of a character much more serious than the incident of the Alliance. There are questions of indemnity arising in Venezuela growing out of claims preferred by other European nations.

Many of the claims grow out of the failure of these republics to meet their obligations to foreign debtors under the stress of hard times and the influence of the world wide depression in trade. As the European Governments appear to be moving to collect these individual debts on their own account, it is a question which the United States must speedily settle as to how far it is prepared to permit this process to go on. Besides, there is a rather disagreeable reflection upon American citizens in the disputation that none shall serve on the commission to adjudicate the debt.

On the whole it is probable that the President will interpose to secure at least an amelioration of the terms of the ultimatum by an appeal to the great hardship that it would work to Nicaragua under her present depressed condition, to prefer a demand for so large an indemnity.

#### To Frame a New Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Preliminaries are to be arranged for the framing of a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Behring Sea seizures. The negotiations will be carried on in Washington. Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries for Canada, and other leading statesmen of the Dominion will come here to cooperate with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, concerning the names of the treaty. The projected treaty is rendered necessary by the inaction of Congress on the Behring Sea seizure claims.

Its purpose will be to create a commission to hear all the evidence and determine the amount of indemnity to be paid the seized sealers. After being signed the treaty will have to be submitted to the Senate for ratification, and unless there is an extra session this cannot be accomplished before next December. Another phase of the seal question which may come up simultaneously with the adjustment of the claims is the framing of a modus vivendi, or other means of protecting the seals in Behring Sea.

**Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**  
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE  
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COLDs,  
ASTHMA,  
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IT IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it acts as a CHARM, one does good by its use.  
DR. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, writes: "TWO DOSES, COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS on the GUARANTEE STAMP the NAME of the INVENTOR, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES 1s. 6d., 3s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists. SOLE MANUFACTURER, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, 17, Great Russell Street, London, C. W.

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RESTORES COLOR—AND—PROMOTES Abundant Growth OF THE HAIR.

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."

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HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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WILL CURE YOUR COUGH

ALL THE WORLD OVER THE LONGEST NIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its irresistible value.

20,000 CHEMISTS Sell It.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and excellent COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth. Loosens the phlegm immediately. Night cough quickly relieved. See trade mark as above on each wrapper.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the government stamp. Refuse imitations. Established 1824.

Squatters and farmers when ordering their stores should not omit this time-honored cough remedy.

FOR A COUGH—POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, etc. Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout the Australian, New Zealand and Cape Colonies. Bottles 1s. 1/4d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu,

**POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED**  
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for men, women and children is indisputably the best tonic. But it has its disadvantages—its unpleasant effects. *That is, in the forms in which it is usually prepared.* It causes constipation, discolors the teeth (a great objection). Consequently it makes enemies out of its friends. There is, in fact, but one preparation of iron which is free from any objectionable results. This valuable remedy is

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which can be taken by the youngest child with impunity. It is the best strengthening medicine for all ages. In cases of malaria, weakness, low fever, spring fever, overwork, its effects are wonderful. It rebuilds the system and enriches the blood.

A FEW BOTTLES OF THIS REMEDY RESTORE HEALTH, BRING COLOR TO THE CHEEKS AND STRENGTH TO THE MUSCLES. IT IS UNEQUALLED AS AN APPETIZER. WON'T STAIN THE TEETH.

But get the genuine. Reliable druggists will not substitute, but it pays to use caution. Two crossed red lines on wrapper mean genuine.

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## WARREN TALKS OF HIS TRIP.

Found the Weather Cold and Was Glad to Get Back.

Tired of the Style of the Occidental Hotel and Took Private Lodging Judge Kinney Fooled Them

The recent trip of George Townsend and Charles Warren to San Francisco was, according to the stories of the two men, uneventful and unsatisfactory. In an interview last night Warren said:

"We arrived in San Francisco on the 16th of last month and were told by W. A. Kinney, who took us as witnesses in the schooner Wahlberg case, that we would probably have to leave for San Diego on the same day. In the evening we were told to wait until the next day. When this time arrived, Kinney told us that nothing could be done in the Wahlberg affair and that we would return home on the 26th, by the China. This was most welcome news to both Townsend and myself, for the weather was very cold and we had begun to feel the pangs of homesickness.

"We put up at the Occidental hotel for three days after our arrival in San Francisco. Becoming rather tired of the 'style' of the place, Townsend and myself talked the matter over and concluded to take private lodgings during the remainder of our stay in the city. "When Kinney left us, which was on March 19th, he spoke of going to Salt Lake City, where he has some interests. We saw nothing of him after that. Two days later the papers stated that he was in Vancouver attending to the cases of the three exiles who brought suit for heavy damages against the C. A. S. S. Company.

"Townsend and myself felt the cold keenly as we had no overcoats and only light suits of clothes. During our ten days' stay in San Francisco we were continually thinking of home, and longing for the warm climate of the islands."

The story of Townsend is substantially the same as that of Warren. The two men were together continually during their sojourn at the Coast. They returned by the China last Tuesday.

## REPAIRS AT THE REEF.

Political Prisoners Fare Well—New Dark Cells being Made.

Jailor Low is having considerable improvements made at the reef. The old and partially dark cells in the basement have been torn out and four new ones are being constructed on the Ewa side of the building. These will be arranged similar to those dark cells in use in penitentiaries of the United States. Air-pipes will be put in allowing perfect ventilation, forcing foul odors upwards by pipes, together with improved sanitary appliances.

The capacity of the buildings were taxed to their utmost during the time so many of the political prisoners were to be cared for. The makai wing of the main building gave away on account of the heavy weight of the prisoners kept in the upper story. A number of the cells below were cracked from the same cause. Bowler and Walker were put to work repairing the building, and, through their experienced efforts, the walls and cells have been put in first-class condition.

Rickard, Seward, Ashford and Marshal are looking quite well, considering their recent illness. They are not required to perform any labor, spending most of the time in the hospital department. The men have no complaint to make and are submitting to the inevitable with the best grace possible.

## PINEAPPLE CANNING FACTORY.

Mr. Emmeluth Has Purchased a Plant of the Latest Pattern.

Word has been received from J. Emmeluth that he expects to return to Honolulu by the Australia. He has purchased a pineapple canning plant of the latest improved pattern. It is expected the machinery will arrive here about the first of May.

Mr. Emmeluth found it necessary to journey to New York and Baltimore in order to have manufactured certain portions of the machinery which could not be procured on the Coast. People in the East to whom Mr. Emmeluth explained the size of pineapples grown in the Islands inclined to the belief that he was an apt disciple of Baron Munchhausen.

It was Mr. Emmeluth's intention to visit Washington and confer with Minister Thurston regarding certain matters affecting the production and sale of pineapples, but he has likely deferred his journey on account of that gentleman having left for Honolulu.

# The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY,

PRESIDENT

Company's Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1894

ASSETS - \$204,638,783.96

## Income.

Received for Premiums \$36,123,163.82  
Received from all other sources 11,897,706.12 \$48,020,869.94

## Disbursements.

To Policy-holders for Claims by death \$11,929,794.94  
" " for End'm'ts Divid'g, etc 9,159,462.14 \$21,089,257.08  
For all other Accounts 9,789,634.18 \$30,878,891.26

## Assets

United States Bond and other Securities \$83,970,690.67  
First lien Loans on Bonds and Mortgage 71,339,415.92  
Loans on Stocks and Bonds 11,368,100.00  
Real Estate 21,691,733.39  
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies 9,656,198.91  
Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, etc. 6,615,645.07

Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities, Co.'s Standard, Am. 4 per cent. \$204,638,783.96  
Surplus 182,109,456.14 \$22,529,327.82

Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed \$750,290,877.97  
Insurance and Annuities in force December 31, 1894 855,207,778.42

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.  
CHAS. A. PRELLER, Auditor  
From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

## Report of the Examining Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1895.  
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 28th day of December last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1894, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company.

The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that the statement is in all particulars correct, and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company.

In making this certificate the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order, and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted.

Signed,  
H. O. Von Post, J. Hobart Herrick, Charles R. Henderson,  
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Charles E. Miller, Robert Sewell.

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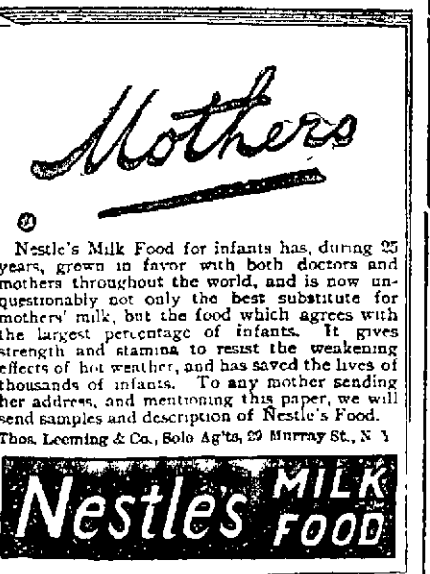
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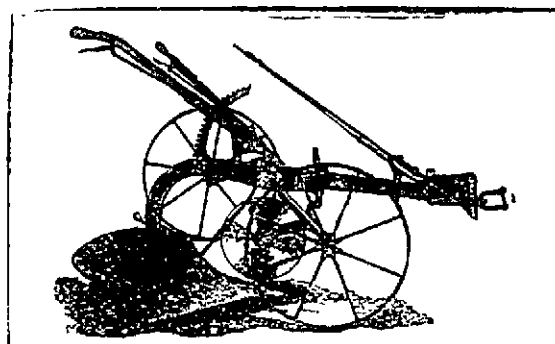
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45 "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, mailed free to any address.



The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing when they see it.

We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16 inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COMPANY. One of our latest customers says this:

"Send me a 16 inch 'Hall's' Breaker, I have tried other makes lately and find they do not do the work that yours will."

We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for cleaning sugar or coffee lands.

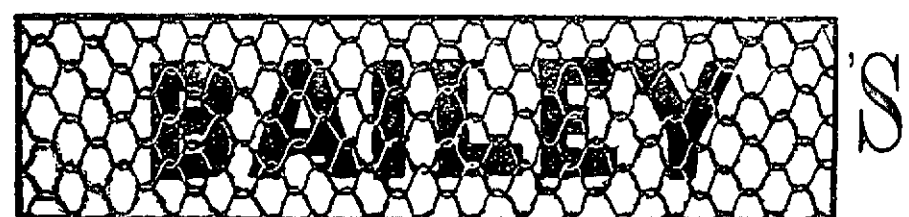
Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed.

"WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a heavy stock.

If you want a perfect wire stretcher send to

E. O. Hall & Son.

## WOVEN WIRE



## HIDDEN WORDS.

Find Hidden Word in Each Line.

THEIR NAME IS MILLIONS?  
An alms of old in me you'll find?  
A friend indeed was I?  
In storm and wreck a help so kind?  
Of hearts to be I try?

Woven Wire Mattresses which will not rust; Iron Beds which fold; Spiral Springs for upholsterers' use; all made right here in Honolulu by

J. S. BAILEY,

The Woven Wire Man, Hotel Street.

## J. HOPP & CO.,

## FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED!

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

## BEDROOM SUITS

AT LOW PRICES;

Wicker Ware,

Rugs and Portiers of all sizes,

Shaving Stands,

Card Tables.

AND ROCKERS

In Oak or Cherry, and other good—too numerous to mention.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 KING STREET.

# H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Bars "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pflug" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

—OF—

## DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns, A FINE SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, [ZEPHYRS, ETC.] in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MERINOS and CASHMERES, SATINS, VELVETS and PLUSHES, CRAPE, &c.

## TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment, viz

Silicas, Sleeveings, Stiffens, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kamgarus &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Naphins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets,

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

## SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reebstein & Seiler Pianos, &c

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters,

Oils and Paints, Camellia Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages,

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron

Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, &c.

—ALSO—

## Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchants' and Eldorado Flour,

Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.

BY

# H. HACKFELD & CO.

## CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED.

## IMPORTERS,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

—AND—

## GENERAL

## Merchandise

Plantation Supplies,

Steel Plows,

made expressly for Island Work with extra Parts.

CANE KNIVES.

## Agricultural Implements!

CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS'

—AND—

## MACHINISTS' TOOLS

Painters' Supplies,

Blake's Steam Pumps,

Weston's Centrifugals,

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines

LUBRICATING OILS,

Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc. Etc.

## CASTLE & COOKE L'd

IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY

manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions







## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Battalion drill on the 8th.

W. G. Irwin has contributed \$500 to the Kawaiahao Church fund.

A new football team has been formed at Pearl City. Frank Andrade is the father of it.

Captain Godfrey has gone to the Coast to purchase a steamer to take the place of the wrecked Pele.

Three shells were received by the Alameda. They were delivered to the Myrtle, Healan and Lealani clubs.

Judge Kinney will visit Salt Lake City, where he resided for some time, before returning to Honolulu.

Prof. Stoeckle is at the Queen's Hospital suffering with a severe attack of malarial fever. He is gradually improving.

It is understood that the Planters' Labor and Supply Company sent an order by the China for 1000 Chinese laborers.

The steamer Kahului, which sailed from this port on March 12th, had not arrived at San Francisco on the 26th of the same month.

Julian Monsarrat, manager of Kapapala Ranch in Kau, left for San Francisco on the Alameda in the interests of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company.

The Alameda carried 3087 letters and 933 papers. The total number of letters received since last Saturday is 13,311, and 11,397 papers. Dispatched 12,895 letters and 3187 papers.

The Hawaiian Band played for two hours previous to the departure of the Alameda. On account of the Mail wharf being filled with freight, the band was stationed on the aft deck of the steamer.

Dr. Walter Maxwell, the agricultural chemist, arrived by the China. He comes under engagement with the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, his salary being paid partly by that company and the Government.

The San Francisco Call of March 16th publishes a long interview with Captain Davies, together with the denial made here by the captain concerning tortures said to have been inflicted upon him by Government officials.

## Aloha, Mrs. Irwin.

Mrs. W. G. Irwin was the recipient of many beautiful floral offerings previous to her departure by the Alameda. J. M. Vivas, on behalf of the ladies of the Portuguese Charitable Association, presented her with a magnificent basket containing beautiful and rare flowers. Arranged among the flowers was a choice lot of figs, bananas and other fruits. Besides there were a number of elegant bouquets of carnations, violets, etc. Mrs. Irwin was literally covered with leis and flowers of different kinds, all remembrances of kind friends.

Responding to the gift delivered by Mr. Vivas, Mrs. Irwin made proper acknowledgment of the kindness and sentiment expressed through the present.

## Prince Joseph of Battenburg.

Among the arrivals on the Alameda yesterday were Prince Francis Joseph of Battenburg and Colonel Townsend of the Second Life Guards, who stopped here in their tour around the world. Prince Joseph of Battenburg is a brother of Henry of Battenburg, whose wife, Princess Beatrice, is the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria. He is a man of fine physique and very quiet, unassuming manner. With Colonel Townsend he will make a trip to the Volcano, leaving for San Francisco on the Mariposa, May 2d. Several weeks will be taken in the States, when they will cross the Atlantic, going to England.

## Native Annexation Club.

A native annexation club was formed at Moanalua last night. The following officers were elected:

President, C. Makaena; vice-president, J. Kapali; treasurer, J. K. Malao; secretary, W. Davis; executive committee, S. W. Hooiheli, Rev. D. Kapali, G. Pipi, W. Pomai, J. K. Malao.

An adjournment was made until next Tuesday evening, when further routine business will be transacted.

## New Japanese Daily.

"The Volcano," a new Japanese evening daily, will soon be added to the list of newspapers of the country. B. Shimizu obtained a license for the publication of the paper yesterday afternoon. Mr. Shimizu will act in the capacity of proprietor. T. Hirose, editor, and the mechanical department will be in the hands of J. Segawa.

## THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

## Opening of Semi-Annual Meeting at Kaumakapili Church.

## WORK OF SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Special Committees Appointed to Address Existing Difficulties—Association Adjourned Until Thursday Morning—Sunday School Association.

The semi-annual meeting of the Oahu Association of Hawaiian Evangelical Churches began at Kaumakapili Church Wednesday a. m. Some forty pastors and delegates were in attendance. Rev. J. Kekahuna, the moderator at the last meeting, conducted the opening devotional services. Rev. E. S. Timoteo was chosen moderator, and Rev. Kimo Kavika, scribe. The usual committee appointed by each church, through its delegate, reported its condition and progress for the past year. The church at Kalihi, still without a pastor, had raised \$500 for repairing their church, largely through the efforts of Mr. W. H. Cummings. The church at Waianae had settled their difficulties with their late pastor, but had not seen their way clear to call another pastor. The church at Waiakua reported the continued success of their monthly musical entertainment to bring the people to the house of worship, interest them in the work of the church, and set in motion various enterprises for the promotion of the welfare of the community. The church at Kaneohe reported some trouble between the pastor and some of the deacons, arising out of scandals circulated in connection with the employment of a singing-master to improve the musical abilities of the young people.

In the afternoon, when the proposition was made to hold three days' meeting next week for the special object of uplifting the religious life of the Hawaiian Evangelical Churches, some objection was made to the selection of Passion Week for such meetings as though they indicated approval of observances of the Roman Catholic Church. But further discussion brought out the general unanimity of sentiment in favor of such meetings at this time. Such fear was said to be as foolish as people's bowing their heads when driving through a covered bridge. All good ideas are to be welcomed, and all helpers in good works. The Catholic priest at the Leper Settlement is not untrue to his duty when he gives away bibles, that these Scriptures which no Catholic Society has printed may be the means of enlightening and purifying the lives of the residents of Kalaupapa. Preachers of different doctrines are coming to the islands. Instead of claiming a monopoly of religious truth, every truly pious heart will rejoice in bidding God-speed to every earnest purpose and sincere desire for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom of truth and righteousness and love.

The new difficulties and obstacles in the way of the gospel was the next subject of discussion. It was resolved to lay the matter before the Hawaiian Board with the request that a committee on Home Evangelization be appointed to visit the churches in order that there be special difficulties, and assist in straightening out the various entanglements. It was reported that the Hawaiian Board had already voted to hold a special session to consider the situation of the Hawaiian churches, and come to some determination as to what had best be done. Rev. E. S. Timoteo was recommended as a desirable member of such committee.

The four parishes of Waianae, Hanalei, Waialae and Kalihi, now without pastors, were placed under the charge of special committees to visit and advise and assist in selection of pastors.

The Association adjourned at 5 p. m. to meet again on Thursday at 9 a. m. The Sunday School Association will meet at 2 p. m.

The Evangelical Association resumed its services at Kaumakapili Church at 9 a. m. Thursday. After the usual half hour of devotional exercises, some routine business was transacted, and then the association listened to addresses of Christian greeting from Rev. Dr. Birnie, pastor of the Central Union Church, and Miss M. C. Chamberlain, their delegate; also from Rev. O. H. Gulick, in reference to the work among the Japanese, and Rev. A. V. Soares, pastor of the Portuguese Church.

On Mr. Soares' saying that the church was about to raise funds to put up a larger place of worship, the Moderator called for contributions on the spot, and in a trice Mr. Soares received in silver coin \$15.50. Later in the session a bouquet of asters, roses and carnations was received from Mr. Soares in acknowledgment of the donation.

Aid to indigent and superannuated Hawaiian Ministers was discussed, and a request forwarded to the Hawaiian Board to appropriate \$50 a year as a stipend for those needy brethren. The churches were urged to make early provision for raising the money needed for current expenses, and not to allow debts to accumulate.

Reports were made in regard to Kawaiahao Seminary by Rev. H. Bingham, President of the Board of Managers; in regard to Kamehameha Schools by Rev. Dr. Hyde, Vice President of the Board of Trustees; in regard to the North Pacific Institute by Rev. Dr. Hyde and Rev. John Lealagham. In addition to teaching the eleven students of the Institute in English, Mr. Lealagham instructs two others, formerly students, and two young Portuguese, who have begun a course of study to qualify themselves for pastoral work among their own people. A class of five young Hawaiian lawyers are taking

steps to form a class for the grammatical study of English. A resolution of approval was passed, and the ministers were urged to seek out and recommend young men, as candidates for the course of study at the Institute. The association was invited to visit the Kamehameha Schools Friday afternoon.

At the meeting of the Sunday School Association, Rev. J. M. Ezera was chosen Moderator and John Ahina Scribe. Reports were read from the various Sunday schools. The Sunday school at Makana, a district in Waima, had raised \$200 and repaired the chapel there under the superintendence of Mr. S. Andrews. The statistical reports gave the sum total of the numbers in attendance for all the Sabbaths of the six months, amounting up to hundreds and thousands. Some objection was made to this style of reckoning, but it was defeated as the true business style, after the fashion of the Y. M. C. A. statistics.

The new Sunday School Magazine, the "Hoahana," published on the 15th of every month, was approved, and the Sunday schools urged to order more copies and pay for them at the subscription price of \$1 per year, in order to increase the usefulness of the magazine. Rev. O. P. Emerson was requested, in his tours around the islands, to push the subscriptions to this magazine.

A letter was read from S. Kamakala, asking help from the Sunday School Association for the new organization under his management for the last six months. The uniforms, of brown linen trimmed with red for the "Brigade of Soldiers of Love" cost two dollars each, and there are various other expenses. The work was started in the Gospel Hall, on Hotel street, of the Chinese mission. It has brought in the children of the alumni in Kikihale, forty-two regular members at this date, and every evening they meet to sing gospel songs, repeat bible verses, and listen to addresses urging upon them the choice of a Christian life with its privileges and its duties. Some of the children are developing marked abilities in taking part in these meetings. They are regular attendants now at the Sunday school and the Wednesday evening prayer meeting. The work was approved by vote of the Association and the request commended to the various Sunday schools to meet according to their ability and choice, all moneys received to be reported, and with a certified account of expenses to be furnished to the treasurer of the Sunday School Association for publication.

## Y. M. C. A. ELECT NEW OFFICERS.

The Association Will Endeavor to Engage an Evangelist.

New Officers Will be Installed Next Thursday Evening—Meeting in Central Union Church on April 21st.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the parlors of the hall last evening.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: F. J. Lowrey, president; F. W. Thrum, vice-president; W. J. Forbes, recording secretary; C. B. Ripley and C. J. Day, directors. The new officers will be installed next Thursday evening.

The Association will endeavor to engage Mr. H. C. Tatman for the purpose of engaging in evangelistic work here for a period. Several of the members know Mr. Tatman personally and he has been recommended to the Association as an earnest worker. The co-operation of some of the churches will be asked to help the work along.

A Y. M. C. A. meeting will be held in Central Union Church on April 21st. This will take the place of the regular Sunday evening service. Short talks will be given by the members and Rev. Dr. Birnie, pastor of Central Union.

The following persons were admitted to active membership last evening: Charles D. Spencer, Henry Hackman, John F. Scott and Albert Blond.

The employment committee reported three situations procured for applicants during the month of March. This is very good work, considering the dull times.

It was decided to put \$50 into new books.

## CELLS DRY AND COMFORTABLE

Examination of Quarters in which Peterson was Confined.

The statements made by Charles Creighton, intimating that A. P. Peterson's death was hastened by confinement in a damp cell, and "other indignities" practiced upon him during his detention in the Police Station, led a representative of the ADVERTISER to visit the Station yesterday and examine the quarters in which Peterson passed the time during his confinement. The cell is roomy, well aired, and as scrupulously clean as the most exacting house-wife could wish.

There is not a suggestion of moisture or "damp moss" about the whole. No prisoner could ask for more healthful or comfortable quarters. Nothing in the surroundings could possibly bring on a physical condition tending to hasten Mr. Peterson's death.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

## In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

MARCH TERM, 1895

BEFORE JUDGE, C. J., BICKERSON, AND FREAR, JJ.

W. H. CUMMINGS, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, VS. MRS. NIAD LAKEA AND J. K. LAKEA, DEFENDANTS IN ERROR.

An amendment was allowed by the Court to a petition for a writ of error by inserting an allegation that the judgment complained of was not fully satisfied, this appearing to be the fact and the amendment not appearing to prejudice the defendants.

A Writ of Error and a Bill of Exceptions are concurrent methods for the correcting of errors made in the lower courts—the conditions and limitations in each method being different.

To avail one of a writ of error it is not essential that the point has been raised in the Court below and made the subject of exceptions.

The failure of the clerk to note on his minutes that a demurrer had been argued and overruled and exceptions noted, does not suspend or postpone the judgment entered on the verdict.

## OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDGE, C. J.

On the 25th May, 1894, the defendants in error obtained a verdict against plaintiff in error for \$500. Judgment was entered thereon three days later. The plaintiff in error took certain exceptions to this Court which were heard at the last September term and decided adversely to him, October 15th. On the 17th December a writ of error was sued out, which came on for hearing at this term. The defendants in error moved that the writ be quashed on various grounds, the first one being that the petition for the writ does not contain an allegation that the judgment was not fully satisfied. The plaintiff in error asked this Court to allow him to amend his petition by inserting this allegation, it being admitted that the judgment was not in fact satisfied. We held in *Bowler v. McIntyre*, 9 Haw.—that "it should be alleged in the petition that the judgment was not fully satisfied, this being a statutory prerequisite for the issuance of the writ." In that case we refused to dismiss the writ on the ground of the omission of such an allegation because issue had been joined on the merits, though we would have dismissed the writ if the record showed that the judgment had been satisfied. In the case before us we think the amendment should be allowed. Under the general power of this Court to grant amendments in matters where we have original jurisdiction, we allow it because it will not prejudice the defendants in error—the object of the amendment being to have the petition correspond with the facts.

The third ground for quashing the writ is that "the writ was not issued within six months from the rendition of the judgment complained of." The petition does not contain an allegation that the writ was brought within the six months. Counsel for plaintiff in error shows as follows: A demurrer was interposed by him January 20, 1894, before the trial in the Circuit Court, he having discontinued his answer of the day previous. The demurrer was substantially a plea of misjoinder of the defendant in error's husband. It was argued on the 25th May and overruled and the case proceeded immediately to trial. (It should be stated here that defendant in error filed a plea of general issue on the 22d May.) When the exceptions were argued before us the plaintiff in error asked us to consider the misjoinder of the husband of defendant in error. We found, October 15th (see *Laakea v. Cummings*, 9 Haw.—) that this question was not cognizable before us because the record did not show that any exception was taken or allowed to the overruling of the demurrer on that ground and was not set up in the bill of exceptions. Thereupon the plaintiff in error, on the 6th December, upon motion and notice to opposing counsel, obtained an order of the Circuit Judge presiding at the trial that an amendment be made on the clerk's minutes as of May 25, 1894, (the day of the trial) to wit, "The demurrer having been argued by the respective counsel, and overruled by the Court, the defendant noted exceptions to the Court's ruling." The counsel for plaintiff in error contends that as the case was still on the clerk's docket the judgment was not final and therefore the statutory period of limitation of six months had not run. We fail to appreciate the soundness of this proposition. The judgment on the verdict was entered May 25, 1894; exceptions had been overruled and there was nothing left to be done to perfect the judgment. The writ of error was sued out on the 17th December, nearly seven months after the judgment was entered. The failure to enter on the minutes the fact that the demurrer was overruled and that exceptions were noted had no effect to suspend or postpone the judgment. This failure was the reason why the Circuit Judge disallowed an exception to his overruling of the demurrer and why it was not incorporated in the bill of exceptions. But the exception could have availed himself then and there, when this ground of exception was refused, of the proofs that he thereafter on the 6th December presented to the Judge, that an exception had been in fact noted and that the clerk had omitted it from his minutes by inadvertence. If the question of the alleged misjoinder had been sent up to us in the bill of exceptions we would have considered it, and if the Circuit Court had refused to allow the cor-

rection, the exception could have been proved before us on evidence sustaining the allegations. See Sec. 74 Judiciary Act.

But, even if no exception had in fact been taken to the overruling of the demurrer, or if the demurrer had not been interposed at all, a writ of error on the point of the alleged misjoinder could have been sued out within six months from the rendition of judgment if the judgment had not been satisfied.

The counsel for the plaintiff in error is under the impression that in order to avail himself of a writ of error he must have raised the point in the Court below and perfected his exceptions, if not sustained. This is not the law. "Any error appearing on the record, either of law or fact, or any cause which might be assigned as error at Common Law" may be corrected by writ of error. Sec. 3 Chap. 95, Laws of 1892. Undoubtedly if the ground of error in the case had been made matter of exception and had been decided in the Supreme Court, error would not lie—because the question would be *res adjudicata*. But the statute now makes a writ of error and a bill of exceptions concurrent methods for the correcting of errors made in lower courts—the conditions and limitations in each method being different.

It was competent for plaintiff in error to have petitioned for his writ, within the statutory time, even though he had demurred, and, even if he had not demurred and the record did not state that the demurrer had been argued and decided against him and that he had excepted to the ruling. If it was essential to his case on the writ of error to show that the record was incomplete, he could, before joining in error, suggest a diminution of the record or procure a writ of *certiorari*.

We have been thus minute in our discussion of this case, as the Act of 1892 is new and the practice under it is not fully settled. The writ is quashed on the ground that it was not sued out within six months after rendition of judgment.

W. C. Achi for plaintiff in error; E. Johnson and J. L. Kaulin for defendants in error. Honolulu, April 2, 1895.

## Olympia Will Come.

A late San Francisco paper says the cruiser Olympia has been ordered to proceed to the lower part of California, where she will attend a local celebration. From there she will proceed later to Honolulu and relieve the Philadelphia. Passed Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr has been ordered to the Mare Island navy yard as relief of Paymaster A. W. Baker, who is ordered to the Olympia.

## What Dreams May Come.

In a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Dr. B. W. Richardson says that the sleep of health is dreamless. "Dreams," says Shakespeare, "are children of an idle brain." If both the doctor and the poet are right it follows that idle brains are unhealthy brains. No doubt there might be truth in the inference, but that is not quite the point. Are all dreams signs of a diseased condition? To this the doctor says "No." He divides dreams into two classes; the first, he says, are those which are caused by the senses, and those produced by pain, fever, or indigestion.

Here we inject a fact. We recollect multitudes of letters containing this affirmation, almost in identical words: "I was wakened by a dream this morning when I went to bed." To this the doctor has an answer. He says, "When we feel uneasy in the morning very likely it results from dreams that we have forgotten." Quite so.

In other words there is a bodily condition which prevents a person from working by day at his usual calling, but obliges him to labour all night under a mental stimulus of which he knows nothing save by its resulting exhaustion. These unhappy wretches toil harder, therefore, for no compensation, when they are ill, than they have to do to support their families when they are well. What an internal and fruitful fact! And this too without taking into account their physical suffering at all times. "Night," said Coleridge, "is my hell."

From one of the letters referred to we quote what a woman says of her daughter: "She was so tired in a morning that when she went to bed." Poor girl, those "forgotten dreams" had tossed her about as a ship is tossed in a tempest. Night was her day of labour.

The mother's simple tale is this: "In June, 1890, my daughter Ann Elizabeth became low, weak, and fretful, and complained of pain in the chest after eating. Next her stomach was so irritable that she vomited all the food she took. It was awful to see her heave and strain. For three weeks nothing passed through her stomach except a little soda water and lime water. Later on, her feet and legs began to swell and puff from dropsy. She was now pale as death and looked as though she had not a drop of blood in her body, and was always cold. Month after month dragged by and she got weaker every day. She could not walk without support, for she had lost the proper use of her legs, and her body swayed from side to side as she moved.

"A doctor attended her for twelve months, and finally said there was no use giving her any more medicine as it would do her harm. In May, 1891, I took her to the Dewsbury Infirmary. She got no better there, and I thought I was surely going to lose her. She was then thirteen years of age.

"One day a lady (Mrs. Lightoller) called at my shop, and seeing how bad my daughter was, spoke of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded me to try it. I got a bottle from the Thornhill Lees Co-operative Stores, and she began taking it. In two days she found a little relief; the sickness was not so frequent. She kept on with the Syrup and steadily improved. Soon she was strong as ever, and has since been in the best of health and can take any kind of food. After she had taken the Syrup only two weeks the neighbours were surprised at her improved appearance and I told them what had brought it about—that Seigel's Syrup had done what the doctors could not do, it saved her life. Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. SARAH ANN SHARPE, 19 Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, October 11th, 1892."

The exciting cause of all this young girl's painful and distressing condition and disposition, being one of the most delicate of symptoms. It attacks both youth and age, is a fearful and often fatal result being due to the fact that physicians usually treat the symptoms instead of the disease. If a child's dreams, says Dr. Richardson, are so serious a matter, health is in danger. It is a warning of a more serious trouble of the stomach and bowels. The immediate use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## Sale of a Strip of Government Land in the District of North Kohala, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, May 7th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at Public Auction, that portion of the old Government Road leading from Kohala to Waimea, and lying within the limits of the Kohala plantation in the District of North Kohala, Hawaii, containing an area of 2½ acres, a little more or less. Upset price \$100.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 2, 1895.  
1643 3959-3t

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

H. L. Holstein,  
D. H. Kailua, and  
Robert Hind Jr.  
J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior  
Interior Office, April 2th, 1895.  
1643-3t

H. H. Benton Esq. has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Way and Water Rights for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior  
Interior Office, April 2th, 1895.  
1643-3t

Notice  
Is hereby given to all Government employees drawing two or more salaries for government service, one of which amounts to eighteen hundred dollars (\$1800) or upwards per annum, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of Act 73 of the Provisional Government, no account for such salaries other than the one amounting to eighteen hundred dollars or upwards per annum will be added after April 1st, 1895.

H. LAWS,  
Auditor General.

Mr. LOUIS WARREN has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the taxation district of Ewa and Waianae, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, March 28, 1895.  
1641-3t

## HENRY WATERHOUSE,

OFFICE: QUEEN ST., HONOLULU, H. I.

Dealer in Real Estate.

Agent for Union Insurance Society, London, Commission Merchant.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of business which may be entrusted to me, and I shall be pleased to act as an Agent for any one desiring a representative in Honolulu. All communications and business will be confidential and will receive my prompt and careful attention.  
1636-1m

## FOR SALE.

\$5500. A CHOICE TRACT OF about 200 acres in South Kohala, within one hour's ride from the landing at Kealahou Bay; the large portion of this is fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee. Considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wire fencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs. Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. LOEBENSTEIN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii. 3869-1w 1612-1t

## ITO HAN

Near Custom House, Honolulu.

Imported and Dealer in

Japanese

Provisions,

Dry Goods,

AND EVERY LINE OF

Japanese Manufacture

Orders and orders faithfully filled at low prices, in quantities to suit.

BOX 116 MT. 111 592 HAWAII



NO COIN IN LAMBERT'S SAFE.

Unpaid Bills, Chinese Bail Bonds  
Etc., Comprise the Contents

HIS SHORTAGE NOT OVER \$2600.

Bondsmen Willing to Pay and Relieved  
that Amount is Small—Lambert Will  
be Arrested and Sent Back to Cali-  
fornia—Miss Mahaney Returns Today.

Mention was made in these col-  
umns yesterday of the presence in  
Honolulu of Walter R. Lambert,  
fugitive police clerk of Oak-  
land, Cal., and Miss Gertie Maha-



WALTER R. LAMBERT.  
(Reproduced from the S. F. Examiner.)

ney, a young lady of the same city.  
The couple arrived here by the  
Mariposa under the name of "F. N.  
Thomas and wife."

The San Francisco Examiner of  
March 16th prints the following  
touching the disappearance of  
Lambert:

OAKLAND, March 16.—The experts  
today succeeded in opening the safe  
which the fugitive police clerk, Wal-  
ter R. Lambert left behind.

Thirteen bail bonds for Chinese lot-  
tery dealers, a stack of unpaid bills,  
a slip of paper with "S10" and "E. B.  
S. York" written upon it, a California  
bank book, which showed a balance  
of \$26 due the department—more than  
offset by outstanding checks—and a  
lot of torn bits of paper comprised the  
contents of the safe.

While the meager contents of the  
clerk's safe were being discussed,  
Henry Evers and O. C. Kirk, Lam-  
bert's bondsmen, looked on. Asevery  
one, excepting Lambert's friends, be-  
lieved, there was not a thing resem-  
bling money—not even a cent—in the  
affair.

Expert York and Auditor Snow  
completed the work of inspecting  
Lambert's books today, and to the  
great relief of the bondsmen found the  
total defalcation to be small.

"We thought yesterday that Lam-  
bert was over \$16,000 short," said  
Auditor Snow today, "but we are glad  
now that our apprehensions have not  
been verified. The total shortage  
will not be over \$2600."

BONDS MAY BE ROGUES.

Expert York says that some of the  
bonds on file may be bogus, and if this  
be so the shortage will be greater



MISS GERTIE MAHANEY.  
(Reproduced from the S. F. Examiner.)

The custom of Chinese lottery dealers  
is to put up cash bail first and then,  
after the case has been set, to substi-  
tute a bond for the cash. Now, if  
many of the bonds found in the safe  
are forged, Lambert took more money  
than he is supposed now to have ab-  
sconded with.

The bondsmen will indemnify the  
State for Lambert's defalcation with-  
out making any contest.

In addition to his shortage as clerk  
Lambert owes nearly every merchant  
saloon man and restaurateur in Oak-  
land who would trust him. The fun-  
eral of his wife is still unpaid for.

Attorney Thomas Bradley is out  
\$100 because of his faith in Lambert.  
As counsel for a Chinese lottery dealer  
Bradley wished to draw down \$100  
cash bail, having put up the necessary  
bonds. He wrote a receipt for the  
money Lambert took the receipt,  
saying he was busy and would give  
Bradley a check. That was last Thurs-  
day and the lawyer has not since seen  
the clerk.

Gertie Mahaney, the young woman  
who is supposed to have eloped with  
Lambert to Honolulu, was well known  
in Oakland. She formerly lived at  
Fourteenth and Washington streets,  
just opposite the City Hall.

MARRIED THE FATHER OF HIS  
CHILD.

John Mahaney, the father, said last  
night that he was greatly surprised to  
learn of Lambert's defection.

"My daughter and Lambert were  
properly married," he said, "and they  
sent me a letter telling me so. I  
knew my girl would not say so if it  
were not true. I knew she was ac-  
quainted with Lambert, and he was  
a widower, and when I received word  
a few days ago that they were married  
I was not altogether surprised. I was  
totally unprepared for the news that  
they had gone to Honolulu."

Walter Lambert's career in Oakland  
has been a varied one. Six months  
ago he created a scene in the police  
court by making some irrelevant re-  
marks to Judge Allen. He also stated  
at a witness for several minutes in-  
stead of swearing him and convinced  
the court that he was out of his mind.  
He was taken away by his friends but  
renewed his crazy behavior in a  
saloon and was arrested as insane. He  
was taken to the county jail and con-  
fined for a few days. No judicial ex-  
amination was held, but Dr. Stratton  
pronounced him sane again and he  
was liberated. On several other oc-  
casions Lambert was kept under re-  
straint by his friends and was looked  
upon as a dangerous man when he  
had taken a few drinks.

HONOLULU IS NOT SAFE.

Lambert's bondsmen, O. C. Kirk  
and Henry Evers, were interested ob-  
servers when Lambert's safe was  
opened, although they said that they  
did not expect to find anything in it.  
If Lambert has gone to Honolulu he  
may run into Lou Evers, who holds a  
position in the Hawaiian army. Lou  
is a son of Henry Evers, one of Lam-  
bert's bondsmen.

Lambert's offense is an extraditable  
one, and word will be sent by the next  
steamer to Honolulu to the Hawaiian  
authorities to arrest Lambert and ship  
him back to California.

An afternoon paper printed  
an interview yesterday with  
Lambert, in which he admit-  
ted being the party mentioned  
above, but denying he was  
short in his accounts or that he  
fled from Oakland on account of  
any irregularity.

Lambert and Miss Mahaney—or  
"F. N. Thomas and wife" as regis-  
tered, are still in the city.

THURSTON IS COMING.

It Is About All That Is Known of  
the Affair on This End.

The reports of Minister Thur-  
ston's probable recall, published in  
another column, very naturally  
caused quite a sensation when the  
news became known about town  
yesterday.

In Government circles the whole  
thing was at first pronounced a  
fake, until the Foreign Office mail  
brought a telegram from Mr.  
Thurston, stating he was on his  
way to Honolulu. This is the only  
information in the hands of the  
Government, Mr. Thurston's pre-  
vious letters containing no intima-  
tion if such were his in-  
tentions. Minister Willis was  
seen and stated that he  
knew absolutely nothing of the  
affair, except as brought to him by  
newspaper reports. Nothing official  
has been brought to his notice.  
Mr. Willis expressed his regret at  
the possibility of strained relations  
existing between this country and  
the United States, and hoped the  
story might prove without founda-  
tion.

Mr. Thurston's mother received a  
letter from him, dated March 20th,  
telling her not to be disturbed by  
reports in the papers, and that Mr.  
and Mrs. Thurston expected to stay  
in Washington for the present.

In a letter to Chief Justice Judd  
from Admiral Walker, dated March  
19th, no reference whatever is  
made to the reports. A letter from  
San Francisco to the ADVERTISER  
says, "I learn that Thurston has  
not received any word from the  
State Department regarding the  
alleged recall. He leaves for Hono-  
lulu on April 4th by the Arawa, to  
confer with the Government. He  
is expected here daily."

Funeral of William Ross.

The funeral of the late William  
Ross was largely attended yester-  
day afternoon. Messrs. W. Lish-  
man, C. J. Campbell, W. H. Mc-  
Lean, William White, Captain Dab-  
bel, Frank Harvey and Norman  
Gedge acted as pall-bearers. The  
Hawaiian band headed the procession  
and discoursed appropriate  
music. Thirty-six members of the  
Sharpshooters' Company followed  
the remains. Services were held  
at the hospital by Rev. Alex. Mack-  
intosh.

Bilious Colic.

Persons who are subject to attacks  
of bilious colic will be pleased to  
know that prompt relief may be had  
by taking Chamberlain's Colic,  
Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. It  
acts quickly and can always be de-  
pended upon. In many cases the  
attack may be prevented by taking  
this remedy as soon as the first in-  
dication of the disease appears. 25  
and 50 cent bottles for sale by all  
medical dealers. Bixson, Smith & Co.,  
Agents.

In Favor of a Cable.

WELINGTON, New Zealand, March  
22.—The Government of New Zea-  
land has agreed to be represented at  
the suggested international met-  
ary conference, and has decided to  
accept the proposal to send delegates  
to the commission to consider plans  
for laying a cable across the Pacific  
ocean.

JUST RECEIVED

HENRY CLAY AND  
BOCK & COMPANY

Choice Havana Cigars

Hollister & Co.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

WAR -- PHOTOGRAPHS!

Framed at \$1.25 each and upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose;  
Mechanics' Tools, a specialty;  
Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil;  
Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

Lucol and Linseed,

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS!

(REGISTERED.)

Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World.

Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents  
dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects  
house fungus, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice.  
Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

Pacific Hardware Company, Limited,

Fort Street. Honolulu.

Give the Baby

A Perfect Nutrient

FOR GROWING CHILDREN,  
CONVALESCENTS,  
CONSUMPtives,  
DYSPEPTICS,  
and the Aged, and  
all Wasting Diseases.



—THE—

Best Food

for Hand-fed Infants.

OUR BOOK for the instruction  
of mothers, "The Care and Feed-  
ing of Infants," will be mailed free  
to any address, upon request.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO.,  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTEZ CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does  
not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes  
the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes  
them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGE POT  
Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE BLANCH. Cures most aggravated cases  
of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Ballowness, and  
Mouth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible  
Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day  
Price 50 CENTS.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications  
Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald  
heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore  
hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color  
is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes  
glossy and clean. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FAZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not  
sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. Price 50 CENTS.

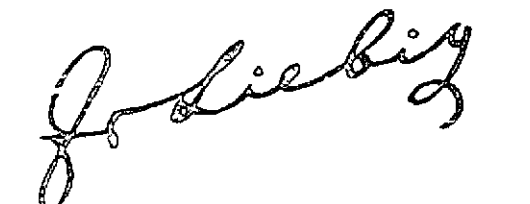
MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.  
26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu  
Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal  
containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature  
in Blue Ink across the Label.



EXTRACT  
OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST

MEAT-FLAVOURING

STOCK FOR SOUPS,  
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as  
an Efficient Tonic in all  
cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest  
Climate, and for any  
length of time.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the  
Company  
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

Metropolitan Market

King Street.



Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are  
thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by  
means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Re-  
frigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy  
properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer  
after delivery than freshly-killed meat.  
1882 q

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBGING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

What is Best

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. COLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the  
public in general

That he has opened the above Sa-  
loons where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m.,  
under the immediate supervision of a Compe-  
tent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-  
class manufacturers, has been obtained, and  
will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables  
connected with the establishment, where  
of the cue can participate. 8213-q

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr.

Norman Stallion.....Captain Grawl

Native bred Stallion.....Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring  
Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or  
Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W.  
H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to  
1893-14 W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany,  
LIVERPOOL

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER 1890.  
£11,064,887 7s 6d

1—Authorized Capital.....£3,000,000

2—Subscribed Capital.....2,750,000

3—Paid up Capital.....887,500 0 10

4—Fire Funds.....2,444,102 11 07

5—Life and Annuity Funds.....8,023,184 15 1

£11,064,887 7

Revenue Fire Branch.....1,552,462 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....1,233,974 18 2

£2,786,437 0 8

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life  
Departments are free from liability in respect  
of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs-

marks.....8,380,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....35,000,000

Total.....Reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above  
two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are  
prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Mer-  
chandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also  
Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the har-  
bor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most  
favorable terms. H. BACKFELD & CO.,  
1885 17

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

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Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs-

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Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the har-  
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favorable terms. H. BACKFELD & CO.,  
1885 17

The Liverpool and Lon-

don and Globe

INSURANCE CO

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Assets.....£40,000,000

Net Income.....£8,070,000

Claims Paid.....112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire  
on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings  
and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

Bishop & Co.

1882-q

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836,

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co., Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000,

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

17

MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take

Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES,

FREIGHTS and

COMMISSIONS,

At Current Rates in the following Coun-  
tries, viz:

Alia Assurance Fire and Marine,  
London.

Wilhelma of Magdeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co

Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER,

1873-14 Agent for Hawaiian Islands

HAMBURG - - - BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed  
Agents of the above Company, are prepared to  
insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick  
Buildings, and on Merchandise stored  
therein, on the most favorable terms. For par-  
ticulars apply at the office of F. A.  
SCHAEFFER & CO. 1886 17

GERMAN LLOY

Marine Insurance Company

—OF BERLIN—



## JUDGE KINNEY AT VANCOUVER.

He Places Government Evidence Before Lawyer Davis

ASHFORD TALKS TO REPORTERS.

He Thinks He Will Return—Details of Arthur Peterson's Death—Creighton's Version—Judge Dixon An Annexationist—Rickard's Case in England.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), March 25.—Ten days ago a man named Houk, of Honolulu, arrived in Vancouver and represented himself as a lawyer sent by the Hawaiian Government to look into the case pending between the three deported men, Cranston, Mueller and Johnstone, and the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company, that carried them away from Hawaii. Houk could not produce any papers substantiating his story, and those who could give him information refused to do so.

A week later E. P. Davis, Q. C., who has had the case ostensibly for the steamship company and practically for the Hawaiian Government, got a letter from Minister of Foreign Affairs Hatch, advising him that Judge Advocate Kinney, the prosecuting attorney in the late court martial at Honolulu, would call on him. Judge Kinney's visit was kept so secret that, although he came by way of San Francisco, he had left Vancouver on his return before the nature of his visit was ascertained.

He called upon one person only, Lawyer Davis. He came to him armed with voluminous documentary evidence bearing upon the case in point. He said he had been sent by the Hawaiian Government to the Coast for the purpose of mastering the details of the case, and that the Government was so much interested that it had given him power to engage the best counsel obtainable to watch the case for Hawaii. He considered the claims of the men preposterous. They wanted \$50,000 and they were barely asking out an existence in Honolulu, previous to their being deported, he said.

Lawyer Davis said that it is true that there is an agreement between the Hawaiian Government and the steamship company, but he had seen the agreement and was satisfied that it was not binding on the Government. The Government was taking the keen interest it did on account of the constitutional question at issue.

Cranston, the American who was deported, said that the Hawaiian Government had put up bonds recently to the extent of the damages asked, to insure the steamship company against possible loss in the suit.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), March 28.—Advocate Judge Kinney, of Honolulu, is in this city in connection with the suit of the deported men. Judge Kinney was closeted with the lawyers acting for the outlawed American, Cranston, all the afternoon. As yet, he is uncommunicative.

SCHOONER WAHLBERG RELEASED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—It will be remembered that in January last a lot of arms and ammunition was shipped from this port to the insurgents at the Sandwich Islands on the schooner C. H. Wahlberg. At San Diego the schooner was seized at the instigation of the Hawaiian authorities, and an appeal was made to United States District Attorney Foote, of this city, to hold Captain Martin, of the Wahlberg, for perjury and a violation of the neutrality laws.

The District Attorney has decided that, in view of the decision of Judge Ross in the Itata case and other precedents, the United States is without any legal grounds for action in the premises. Captain Martin and his vessel will consequently be released.

RETURN OF ENVOY DIXON.

BUTTE, (Mont.), March 16.—Judge Dixon, who has been sent to Honolulu by Chairman McCreary of the Foreign Relations Committee, returned today.

While declining to discuss the object of his trip, he admits making a thorough investigation of the recent events on the islands, and gives it as his opinion that annexation is inevitable. He says the natives are becoming enthusiastic annexationists, and all favor it except the English residents.

RICKARD'S CASE.

LONDON, March 19.—Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question of Hugh Lettice, representing the Tavistock division of Devonshire, who has asked for information regarding the case of Mr. Rickard, who was sentenced to death for taking part in the rebellion at Hawaii, and whose sentence was subsequently commuted to three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000, said that as soon as the necessary papers were received the Government would decide whether it could interfere.

CAPTAIN DAVIES' DENIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Among the Arawa's passengers was Captain William Davies, commander of the steamer Waimanalo. Davies was accused of taking arms to the rebels at Honolulu. He denies that he suffered any indignities at the hands of the Hawaiian Republic, as was reported. He says that although he is now an exile, he was the victim of circumstances and hopes that some day his innocence will be proved.

DEATH OF ARTHUR PETERSON.

Arthur P. Peterson, Attorney-General of Hawaii under the monarchy, and recently exiled with many others from the islands, died yesterday at the California Hotel says the S. F. Call of March 17th. He was friends and brothers in exile were with him when he expired. They took charge of the remains, which will be interred here.

Arthur P. Peterson was born in New Bedford, Mass., of old Puritan stock, and was 36 years old. He went

to the Hawaiian Islands when quite young, and after graduating from Punahou College, he went to the law college of the University of Michigan and was graduated with honors. He next went to Boston, where he was in active practice of his profession for some years, alternating it with newspaper work.

He was Deputy Attorney-General for two years and twice Attorney-General of Hawaii under the monarchy; also sitting as Noble for Oahu in the Legislature of 1890-92. He was Attorney-General at the time of the revolution in 1893. He had conferred upon him the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure of Japan for services rendered to the Japanese Government.

Peterson's friend, Charles Creighton, also an ex-Attorney-General and now an exile, in speaking of Peterson's illness and death said: "His late illness was contracted while undergoing solitary confinement in the station-house in Honolulu during the uprising. He was confined to his bed during the last two weeks."

"Peterson was the acknowledged head of his profession in Hawaii, having established for himself a reputation for ability and integrity excelled by none at the Hawaiian bar. During his last illness he constantly imagined that he was still in prison and suffering from the indignities practiced on him. His last words were: 'I've got out of jail.'"

ASHFORD IS DEFIANT.

Clarence W. Ashford, one of the deported adherents of the ex queen of Hawaii, who arrived on the Arawa, was seen at the Lick House last night, says the San Francisco Chronicle of March 16. He readily consented to give his views on the situation at the islands.

"Yes, I am a full-fledged exile now," said he, "and to tell the truth I am not a little surprised at being such. Not that I expected to be acquitted, but, on the contrary, because of my having been permitted to leave the islands with a whole skin. I really expected to be kept there and subjected to a long term of imprisonment or something even worse."

"I feel very much aggrieved on account of the attitude of the American people in reference to our case. Because the Provisional Government had its band play 'Yankee Doodle' and declared itself to be a Government of the people by the people, you folks over here have run away with the idea that the so-called revolution which resulted in the present Government was simply civilization and freedom asserting itself and downing a tyrannical monarchy. Never was a more serious mistake made. The fact of the matter is that the Dole Government is the most un-American and repulsive combination imaginable. We exiles were sent away, not because we had done anything wrong, but because we believed in a true republican form of government and dared to disapprove of the tyranny and misrule which usurped a former satisfactory government."

"The American League over there is an organization formed to promote annexation to the United States. Its leading members are American citizens who have had some experience in American politics. They are for the most part liberal in their ideas and are most persistent in their efforts to secure lenient treatment of the political prisoners lately arrested; whereas the so-called 'solid men' would move heaven and earth in their efforts to bring the leaders of the late movement to the gallows. The atrocity involved in the condemnation of American citizens by a lynch court, masquerading under the name of a military commission, is something which should come very closely home to every American."

"The Constitution of Hawaii, bad and unreplicable as it is in most respects, at least professes to guarantee the right of trial by jury. But, though the Government had control of the judiciary—through its own appointees on the bench, and had jurors who, in order to be eligible must take an oath abjuring the monarchy—they feared some of the parties whom they wished to convict might slip through their hands. Therefore the court martial was organized, not to try, but to convict, those who should be brought before it. This is the way we who do not believe in the present Government looked at the situation."

The Grand Army of the Republic might do worse than to consider whether poor old Major Seward and Colonel V. N. Ashford, themselves American citizens, as well as other American citizens have received the rights to which they are entitled from the military court."

Mr. Ashford dwelt at length upon the alleged ill-treatment of the political prisoners. He had not fared so badly himself, he said, except from a spell of solitary confinement, but he declared that others had been tortured by minions of the Government in the hope that they might be harassed into giving evidence against themselves and others of the prisoners.

Speaking of the ex queen, Ashford said he had spoken with her just before boarding the Arawa. She was then a prisoner guarded by soldiers. He said he was satisfied that she would scorn the proposition made to her to leave the country and accept an allowance of \$10,000 a year. She would stay in her native country, he said, be her fate what it may.

"The party in power now doesn't want annexation," said Ashford, in conclusion. "They know that annexation means death to their power. Annexation would put an end to the contract labor system, and that would mean the death of the sugar industry, really the only one there. There is going to be a lot of trouble over there yet on this annexation question."

Ashford says he has no plans for the future just now, his intentions being to rest himself thoroughly before donning his armor. "I'm not through with this business yet," he said. "I don't consider that I have left the islands for good by any means. There is going to be some more fun."

Reception on the Philadelphia.

The reception tendered Minister and Mrs. Willis by the officers of the Philadelphia last night was attended by a large number of people. The flagship was beautifully decorated. Dancing was kept up until a late hour.

## POISONED FISH KILLED THEM.

Three Japanese Meet Death In a Rather Suspicious Manner

ONE OF THE MEN BURIED ALIVE

Did Not Know How to Prepare the Fish—Dead Men Present a Ghastly Appearance—Bodies Spotted—Curious Way to Bring Back Life, Etc.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It has long been the general belief, especially among the natives, that certain species of fish inhabiting Hawaiian waters contained poisonous matter. The truth of the question received verification by the incident embodied below.

Yesterday morning three Japanese fishermen named Nishimura, Tamagawa and Hashimoto, caught near Moanalua a number of the native opou hui in their nets and partook heartily of the fish, in company with the wife of Hashimoto. Shortly afterwards the men began to experience violent pains followed by a feeling of numbness of the body. Becoming frightened, the two weaker ones drove into town in a cart, while the stronger walked, for the purpose of securing medical advice concerning their condition.

Nishimura, the one who walked to town, went to the house of friends on Beretania street, nearly opposite Kaumakapili church and called Dr. Kojima. The other two went to Dr. W. Kobayashi's office on Beretania street, near Nuananu street.

It was soon found that no relief could be given the afflicted men. All three were in the throes of death when the physicians examined them. Hashimoto was sent back to his wife in Moanalua, where he soon after expired. Yamagawa died at his wife's home in a small alley leading from Fort street, near Kukui, and Nishimura succumbed in a house near the Kamakapili church.

The woman who, in company with the three men, partook of the dangerous fish, developed no symptoms of poisoning.

The Japanese believe that by planting the bodies of their dead in the ground and allowing their heads to extend above they can, in some cases, renew life. This method was carried out in the case of Tamagawa. He was buried near the fence forming one boundary of the lane near Fort street, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. His head was allowed to extend above ground, and a box was placed over it to keep out the damp air. The dead man's head, thickly matted with hair, and pale face presented a ghastly appearance. His nose was almost snow white, the other parts of the face being spotted brown and white. The ears were drawn and pinched. The head was tilted forward, so that the chin almost touched the loose ground in which the dead man was buried. Japanese were standing in groups around a smouldering fire talking in very subdued tones, glancing every now and then in the direction of the temporary resting-place of their deceased countryman. A flickering lamp cast just enough light on the scene to render every object uncertain and uncanny. This afternoon at 4 o'clock the body will be removed, in case life does not return by that time.

Nishimura was laid out on a bed in the house near Kaumakapili church. His forehead was covered with thick perspiration, and froth like that which comes from the mouth of a mad dog oozed from his nostrils at intervals. The face was ghastly white, but the body up to the neck was the color of burnt skin. The upper boundary of this red color was jagged and extended around the neck.

The fish eaten by the Japanese is said to be healthy food when properly prepared. The natives of the islands frequently eat them without experiencing any ill effects. The troublesome part of the fish is said to be the gall, which must always be carefully removed before preparation. The Japanese did not do this and the result was fatal.

In appearance the fish is said to resemble the porcupine species. It has the power of dilation by means of air sacks, and is covered with sharp quills said to be of a poisonous nature. In Japan they are very common. They are found only in certain locations on the islands, such as Moanalua.

Oscar White, formerly second lieutenant, was elected captain of Company B last night, Sergeant E. A. Jacobson being promoted to the vacant position.



Mrs. Isa Griggs.

The restoring and invigorating properties of Hood's Sarsaparilla, combined with its power to vitalize and enrich the blood, render it peculiarly adapted for all troubles peculiar to women, that tired feeling, or debility, caused by change of season, climate or life. Many weak women have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla just the blood purifying and vitalizing properties so much needed at the critical time of life. It invigorates the system and all the organs to healthy action and endows the body with renewed vigor and perfect health. Such was the experience of Mrs. Isa Griggs, whose letter follows:

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Began to Take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken over seven bottles of the medicine and also several boxes of Hood's Pills. When I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I weighed only 112 pounds. Now I weigh over 125 pounds and am in better health than for the past fifteen years. I am now approaching 50 years of age. Formerly I was covered with eruptions; now my skin is clear of them. I can truly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for poor run-down women. I am well known here in

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

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